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ABSTRACT

As part of the project to universalize primary education in Pakistan by the mid-1980's, 1977 participation rates of boys and girls in rural primary schools in the Federal Capitol Territory have been determined through school mapping procedures. In three of four Territorial headquarters areas about 35% of boys and between 7% and 16% of girls attend primary school. In the fourth area, 17% of boys and 28% of girls attend. For the four rural areas combined, 35% of boys and 13% of girls go to school, as compared to attendance rates of 51% for boys and 49% for girls in the city of Islamabad. Among all Territorial primary aged children, only 39% of boys and 23% of girls attend school. Many rural children, especially those in remote areas and girls in general, are denied educational opportunities because of lack of schools or inefficient organization and operation of existing schools. All districts in Pakistan should initiate a similar mapping study in order to describe the present situation and determine what has to be done to improve the educational opportunities for rural children. These studies should be the basis for all educational development in Pakistan. (SB)

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DETERMINING PUPIL PARTICIPATION THROUGH SCHOOL MAPPING PROCEDURES

DETERMINING PUPIL PARTICIPATION THROUGH SCHOOL MAPPING PROCEDURES.

by

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ISLAMABAD - 1977

C O N T E N T S

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. INTEGRATING CENSUS, SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS, AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS 4

III. PUPIL PARTICIPATION AT THE PRECINCT LEVEL 6

IV. PUPIL PARTICIPATION IN THE HEADQUARTERS AREAS AND IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY 15

V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 19

APPENDIX A: COMPOSITE AGE-GRADE TABLE FOR THE FEDERAL TERRITORY 21

B: WORKSHEET TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROCEDURE USED IN SCHOOL MAPPING 25

I. INTRODUCTION

Determining pupil participation through school mapping procedures is one of some 30 studies related to an overall Primary Education Research Project. The Project began in February 1976 with the assistance of USAID. The initial phase of the project was an indepth study of four rural villages. The second phase was to collect and process a large amount of school community information on a nationwide sample of more than 400 villages. This required a large number of interviews conducted among the youngsters and adults in every village included in the study. Attempts were made to obtain data and opinions about critical needs of education and causes of drop out along with extensive village, population and enrollment school data.

Extensive information about the girls' primary schools and patrons and the boys' primary schools and patrons was gathered in some 25 out of 52 districts of Pakistan. These included 1 Islamabad, 5 NWFP, 5 Baluchistan, 7 Punjab, 7 Sind. A stratified sample of 16 villages was selected in each district for the data collection from some 400 villages. The research reported herein was on one of the districts studied. It consists of all the rural villages of the Federal Territory. The relevant information (including new curriculum, attendance and nature of school buildings) was taken from tabulated data on the Islamabad district. These data have been utilized for determining the participation of boys and girls as far as rural primary school attendance is concerned.

Islamabad district included only 16 villages in the nationwide data. The need of obtaining more information about primary schools and their enrollments for the rest of the villages has been met by using some 1974 enrollment data. These data provided not only the information on the attendance and nature of the schools, but also identified the villages with no schools. The youngsters from such villages going to other villages for their education were identified.

Purpose of the Study.

This research attempts to determine the percent of each age group—boys and girls—who attend primary schools in the Federal Capital Territory. If Pakistan is to reach its goal of universalization of primary education by the mid 1980's, it must first be determined just how many children of each age group curr ntly attend. Not only is the number and percentage important, but where such youngsters reside and where satisfactory schools are located must also be determined.

Plotting the census population of children on maps and then determining the location and enrollment of all available schools was a first step. A second step was to trace from which villages were youngsters attending the existing schools. Following these steps permitted the actual count of pupils according to residence and age that were in attendance at school.

Description of the Federal Capital Territory.

The Federal Capital Territory is comprised of Islamabad City and a surrounding rural area. A large part of capital and surrounded rural area is undulating and at places is cut off by gullies and ravines. It is extremely varied consisting of ridges, troughs and basins and some of the area is drained by the auxiliaries of Soan River, which rises in the hill ranges to the northeast of nearby Rawalpindi.

Federal Territory of Islamabad at an elevation of 1668 feet is situated in the northeastern part of the Punjab plain, embedded against the Margalla foothills, so the climatic conditions are analogous to Punjab. In summer, the Punjab is hot, dry and dusty. Temperatures may rise to 113°F. Heat waves develop which after persisting for several days are broken by thunder storms and high winds, which clear the air and thus provides relief from the heat and dust.

In mid July the area is hit by monsoonal winds that bring about rains and moderation of temperature, which begins to fall in September and finally winter builds up late in October or the first of November.

Villagers generally, are extremely poor and so the villages remain undeveloped. The major crops grown in the villages are wheat, maize and pulses, but the crops yields are very low and depend entirely upon the rains. Except for some isolated villages (located in the mountains), the majority of the villages are connected with Islamabad and Rawalpindi by Kacha & Pacca Roads. The majority of youths either serve in the armed forces or have moved to above cities to earn a livelihood, leaving the older people to take care of the land. The following problems are persistent:

1) Lack of essential facilities like electricity, water, dispensaries, schools, etc.; 2) Unavailability of transport and communication system; 3) Lack of modern farm equipment. All of these are very common in almost all the rural villages of the Federal Territory.

II. INTEGRATING CENSUS, SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS, AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

The rural villages of the Federal Capital Territory were taken as the target area. Within the entire area there are some 200 villages. Some of the villages are close to or linked with each other and some of them are remote and widely scattered.* Among these, there are 44 villages which have both boys and girls schools. Some 51 villages have boys schools only and 14 of them have girls schools only. The entire area is vast and travel within much of the Territory is difficult. There is a considerable amount of population (nearly 175,000 people, excluding Islamabad city), so it was essential to deal with individual villages. The village by village procedure was expedited by allocating the villages into precinct areas. It may be noted here that this division is done in accordance with that provided by the Punjab census book 1972; i.e., the whole rural area of Federal Territory is divided into 4 headquarters named as Ali Pur, Rawat, Rawalpindi and Taxila. Every headquarters is subdivided into its respective precincts, each of which itself is a collection of clusters of scatterings of adjacent villages.

Ali Pur is composed of 19 precincts. Likewise, Rawalpindi and Taxila headquarters are divided into 10 and 7 precincts, respectively. Each precinct, on the average, contains 4 to 5 localities (villages). Rawat headquarters has a different condition. In the census book it is a headquarters with one precinct (Rawat itself) having 4 villages.

The population for each precinct has been given for 1972 in the census book. The population for 1977 was estimated on the basis of information provided by the Government sources,(1) that the population of Pakistan has been increasing at the

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*The total area contains 109 schools. 91 villages have not school either for boys or girls.

(1) Source Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

rate of 3% each year. According to World Bank and Rockefeller Foundation studies, this estimate is low, but it at least represents an official figure to work with.

The first step, then, is to use the rate of population increase and estimate the total population for each precinct.

Next, take the population breakdown according to age categories and make a current estimate of the total number of primary school age youngsters—male and female—ages 6 through 11.

The third step is to get current school enrollment data for each school in the precinct.

The fourth step is to use the available age-grade charts and generalize from these as to how the various aged boys, as well as girls, are deployed through the grades, according to actual school enrollments. This will allow you to identify the number of youngsters in the precinct, the number by age and sex that are not enrolled in school, and a very close approximation of the villages in which these nonattending youngsters live. From such information it is easy to see where needed schools must be established and for what sex and enrollments to accommodate.

III. PUPIL PARTICIPATION AT THE PRECINCT LEVEL

Referring to a large map with every village and school shown, the use of age-grade tables, enrollment data, and the census population made it possible to calculate the percentages of pupil participation in every census precinct. A sample calculation sheet is shown as Appendix "B".

ALI PUR HEADQUARTERS AREA

The census population, school enrollments, and pupil participation rates at each precinct level for Ali Pur headquarters is presented in Table 1. It may be seen from the table that participation for boys in Ali Pur ranges from a high of 58 percent in Kuri precinct to a low of 17 percent in Malpur precinct. Similarly, for girls, the participation rate range from a high of 41 percent in Gher Hardoo precinct to a low of 3 percent in Tamair precinct (excluding Shadi Dhamial which has no participation of either boys or girls). It can be noted that for all of Ali Pur headquarters only 35 percent of the age-group boys is attending school and only 14 percent of the age-group girls is attending.

Figure 1 presents a map of the four headquarters areas in the Federal Territory. In figure 2 the various precincts are shown for all of the Federal Capital Territory. The Ali Pur headquarters comprises roughly the right-hand third of the area and the precincts listed in Table 1 can be located on the map in Figure 2.

The level of participation of boys in each precinct is shown on the map in Figure 3 and similarly the participation rates for girls is presented on the map in Figure 4.

TABLE 1.

PUPIL PARTICIPATION AT PRECINCT LEVEL FOR ALI PUR HEAD QUARTERS, AREA, 1977

NO.	PRECINCTS ( )	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL 1977 SCHOOL ENROLMENT		% OF PUPIL PARTICIPATION	
		1972	1977	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
1.	ALI PUR	4,614	5,349	164	130	25%	20%
2.	BHIMBAR TRAR	4,552	5,277 *	344	171	53%	26%
3.	CHIRA	6,471	12,965 *	348	236	21%	16%
4.	DARWALA	3,311	3,839	159	65	34%	14%
5.	GHER HARDOO	4,026	4,806	257	242	44%	41%
6.	HARNO THANDA PANI	4,025	4,657	97	82	70%	15%
7.	HUMMAK	3,410	9,366 *	394	169	34%	13%
8.	KIRPA	4,230	9,275 *	534	75	47%	7%
9.	KURI	4,216	4,888	346	112	58%	20%
10.	LOHI BHER	3,448	3,997	227	101	46%	21%
11.	MALPUR	4,413 *	5,118	100	131	17%	22%
12.	MOHRA NUR	11,332	17,380 *	583	213	27%	3%
13.	MUGHAL	4,977	5,769	233	93	33%	13%
14.	MUHRAIN	4,379	5,229	216	70	34%	13%
15.	PHULGRAN	6,385	7,402	409	76	45%	9%
16.	PIND BEGWAL	5,288	6,061	405	98	48%	12%
17.	(i) SHADI DHAMIAL	191	222 *	-	-	-	-
18.	SIHALA	6,176	12,379 *	459	236	30%	16%
19.	TAMAIR	6,316	11,353	582	46	41%	30%
TOTAL:	ALI PUR H.QS.	91,700	133,332	5764	2352	35%	14%

* Some new villages are included in the respective specified precinct (i.e. the precinct specified by census book 1972 has been expanded). The population of new villages is taken from school mapping & building data

(i) The precinct Shadi Damial does nothave a school.

Figure 1. DIVISION OF FEDERAL TERRITORY (RURAL) INTO HEADQUARTERS AREAS

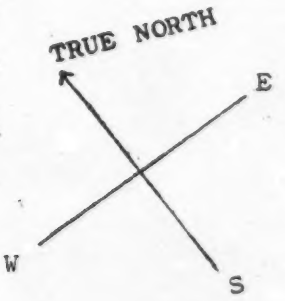
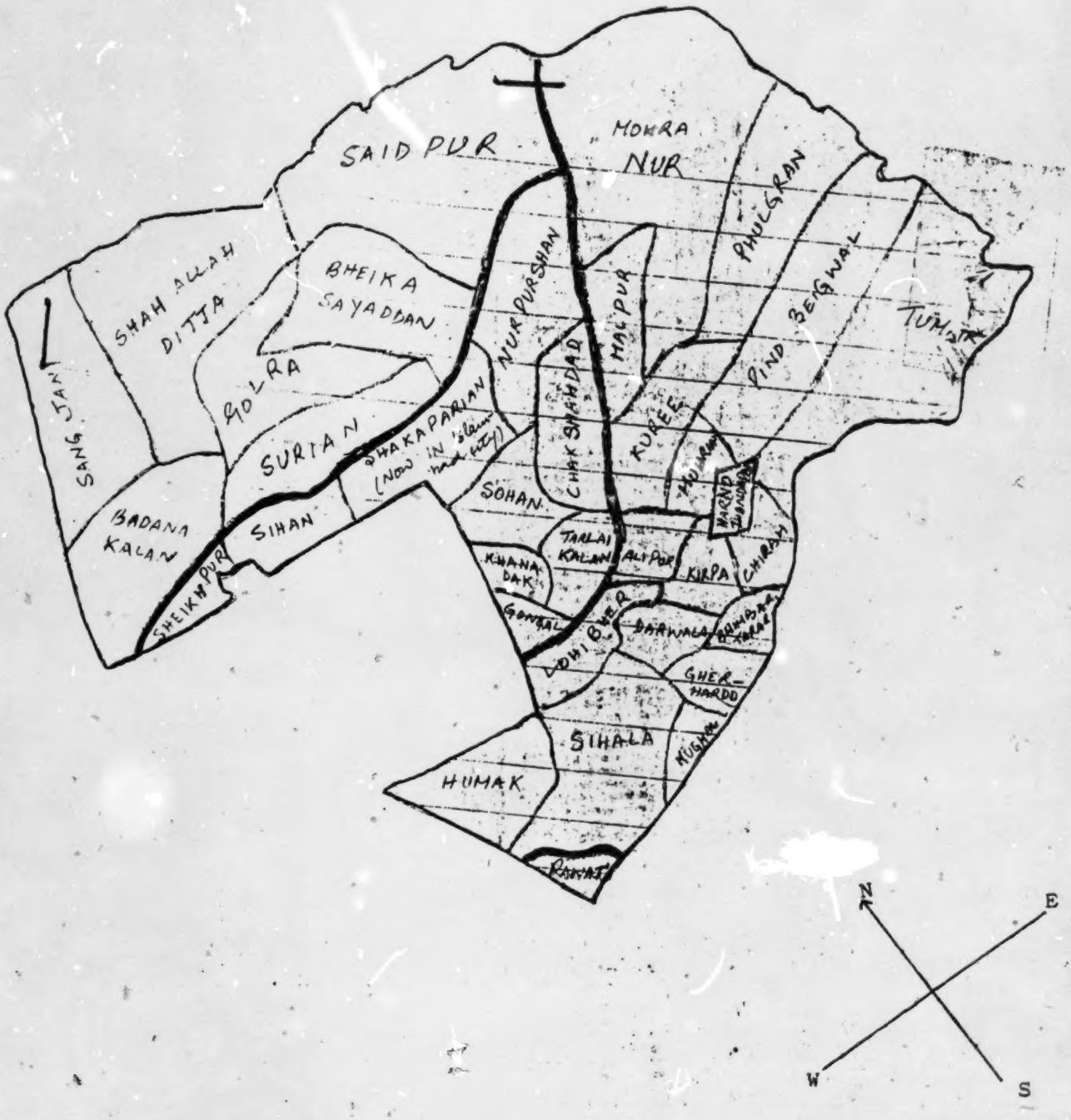


Figure 2. DIVISION OF FEDERAL TERRITORY (RURAL) INTO PRECINCTS AREAS (VILLAGE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS)



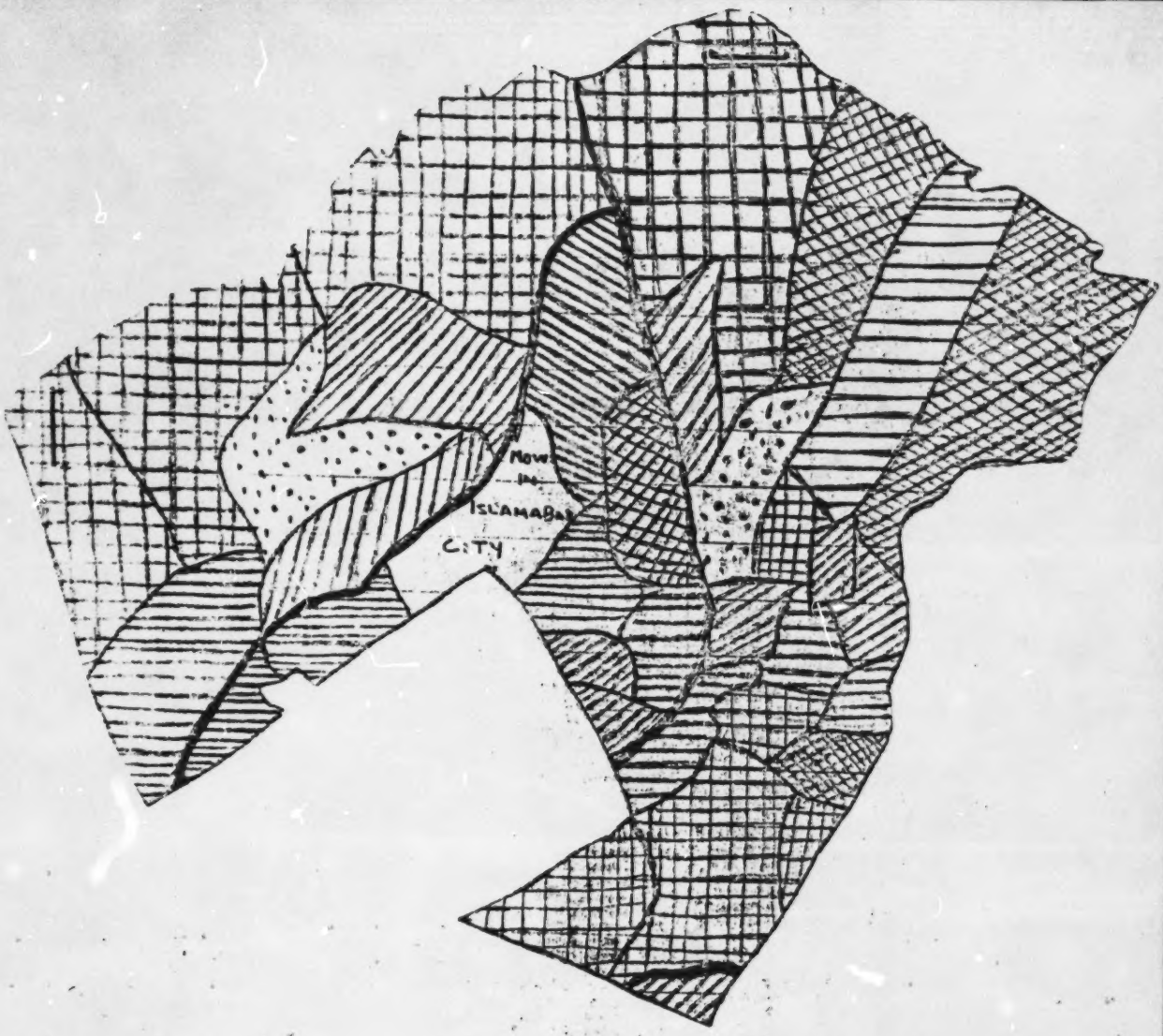


Figure 3. % OF PARTICIPATION RATES OF BOYS AT PRECINCT LEVEL

LEGEND

10% - 15%

16% - 25%

26% - 35%

36% - 45%

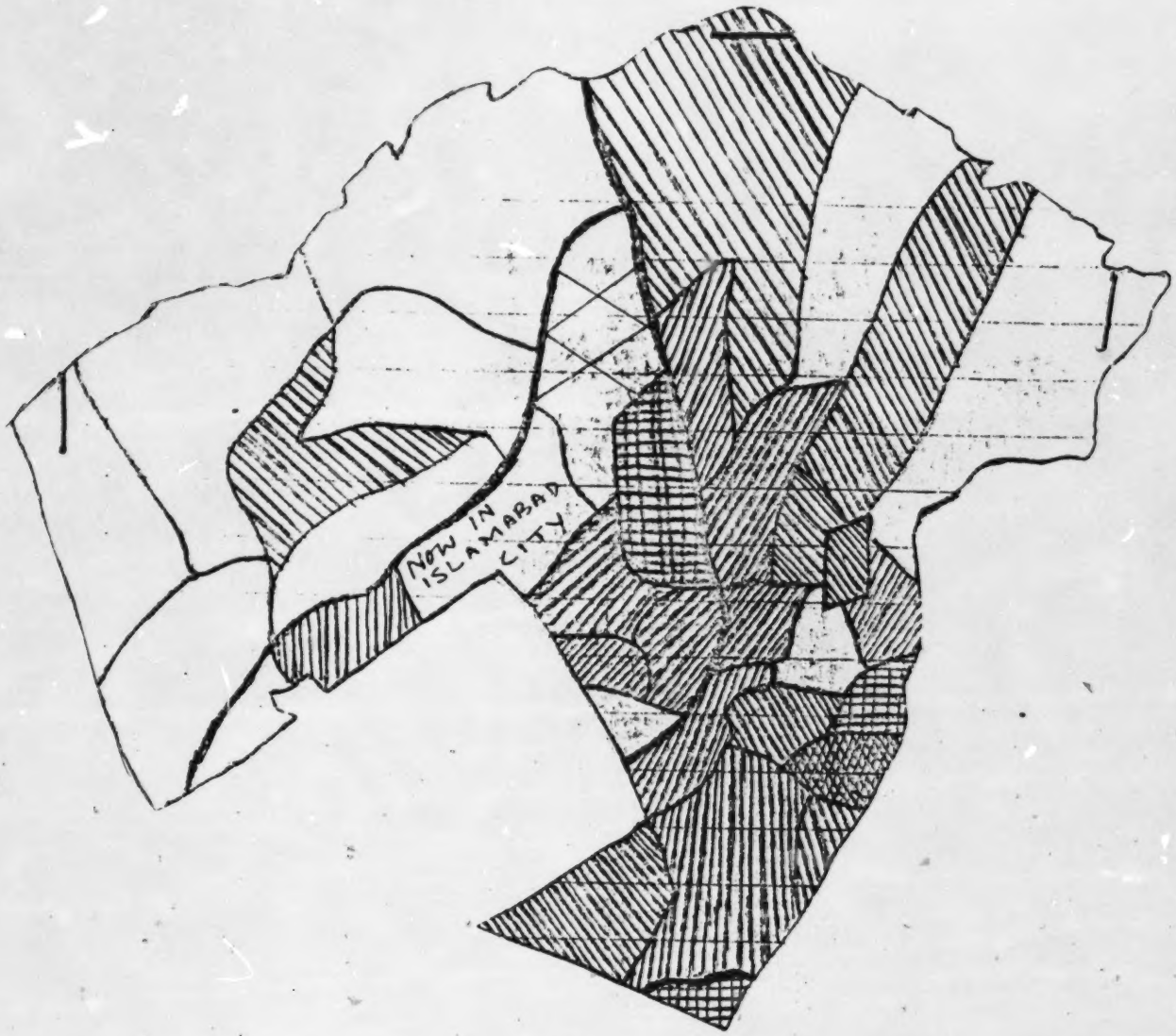
46% - 55%

56% & above

N E W S

-10-

Figure 4 % OF PARTICIPATION RATES OF GIRLS AT PRECINCT LEVEL



LEGEND

- Less than 10%
- 10% - 15%
- 16% - 25%
- 26% - 35%
- NO GIRL SCHOOL

N E

RAWALPINDI HEADQUARTERS AREA

The census population, school enrollments and pupil participation rates at the precinct level for Rawalpindi headquarters area are presented in Table II. From the table it can be observed that excluding those precincts with no participation, the rate of participation ranges from 63 to 12 percent for boys and from 30 to 5 percent for girls. For all of the Rawalpindi headquarters only 36 percent of the boys and 16 percent of the girls are attending schools.

Referring once again to figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, it is possible to see on a map the various precincts of Rawalpindi headquarters area and see graphically how the rates of participation vary for boys and girls by precinct.

TAXILA HEADQUARTERS AREA

Table III presents census populations, school enrollments, and levels of participation in the various precincts of the Taxila headquarters area. The range of participation for boys is from 61 to 19 percent, and for girls the range is only 13 to 2 percent. The participation rates for all of Taxila headquarters area is 38 percent for boys and 7 percent for girls. Please refer to Figures 1 through 4 for map locations and graphic descriptions.

TABLE II. PUPIL PARTICIPATION AT PRECINCT LEVEL FOR RAWALPINDI HEADQUARTERS AREA, 1977.

NO.	PRECINCTS	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL 1977 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		% OF PUPIL PARTICIPATION	
		1972	1977	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
20.	CHAKSHAHDAD	4,477	5,190	271	215	42%	34%
21.	GANGAL	*8,529	*9,886	307	110	25	9
22.	KHANADAK	6,577	7,623	166	186	18	20
23.	MALKA	300	348	-	-	-	-
24.	NOR PUR SHAH	1,476	1,711	26	-	12	-
25.	SHIEKH PUR	2,698	*5,313	305	34	47	5
26.	SIHAN	800	927	66	11	49	10
27.	SOHAN	3,703	9,597	565	184	48	16
28.	TARLA KALAN	4,739	5,494	375	146	55	24
TOTAL RAWALPINDI HEADQUARTERS		33,299	46,089	2,081	886	36%	16%

* Some new villages are included in the respective specified precinct (i.e., the precinct specified by census book 1972 has been expanded. The population of new villages is taken from school mapping and building data.

i) The Malka does not have a school

ii) The precinct No. 25 is SHAKAR PARIAN, which is now in Islamabad City.

TABLE III.

PUPIL PRRTICIPATION AT PRECINCT LEVEL FOR TAXILA HEADQUARTERS AREA, 1977.

NO.	PRECINCTS	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL 1977 SCHOOL ENROLMENT		% OF PUPIL PARTICIPATION	
		1972	1977	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
31.	BADANA KALAN	5,581	6,470	438	56	55%	7%
32.	BEIKA SAYADAN	4,295	4,835	121	27	19	5
33.	GOLRA	8.104	9,395	704	155	61	13
34.	SAIDPUR	2,802	*5,590	248	24	34	3
35.	SANGJANI	7,548	*10,872	444	32	33	2
36.	SHAH ALLAH DITTA.	8,104	9,395	335	68	29	6
37.	SORIAN	2,942	*5,596	137	60	20	9
TOTAL TAXILA H.QS.		39,379	52,545	2,424	422	38%	7%

* Some new villages are included in the respective specified precinct (i.e. the precinct specified by Census book 1972 has been expanded). The population of new villages is taken from scool Mapping & Building data.

IV. PUPIL PARTICIPATION IN THE HEADQUARTERS AREAS AND IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

Using the same procedures as described in the previous sections, the participation rates for boys and girls were calculated for the whole of the Federal Capital Territory. Table IV summarizes the population, school enrollments, and participation information by headquarters area, including Islamabad City, and for the whole of the Territory. From the table it may be seen that Islamabad City has the highest participation rate for boys, 51 percent, and for girls 49 percent. In contrast, the participation rates for all combined rural headquarters areas is only 35 percent for boys and 13 percent for girls.

Combining the rural and city areas of the Federal Territory, the overall participation rate is seen to be 39 percent for boys and 23 percent for girls (see table IV). This is shown graphically in the maps presented in Figures 5 and 6.

TABLE IV. PUPIL PARTICIPATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY HEADQUARTERS AREAS AND FEDERAL TERRITORY, 1977.

NO.	HEADQUARTERS	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL 1977 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		% OF PUPIL PARTICIPATION	
		1972	1977	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
1.	ALI PUR	91,700	133,332	5,764	2,352	35%	14%
2.	RAWALPINDI	33,299	64,089	2,037	919	36	16
3.	RAWAT	4,105	4,759	99	165	17	28
4.	TAXILA	39,379	52,545	2,424	422	38	7
5.	TOTAL FEDERAL TERRITORY (RURAL VILLAGES)	168,483	236,725	10,324	3,858	35	13
6.	ISLAMABAD CITY	77,318	89,633	5,623	5,368	51	49
7.	FED. TERRITORY (RURAL) + ISLAMABAD CITY	245,801	326,358	15,947	9,226	39	23

Figure 5. PARTICIPATION OF BOYS & GIRLS
BY HEADQUARTER LEVEL

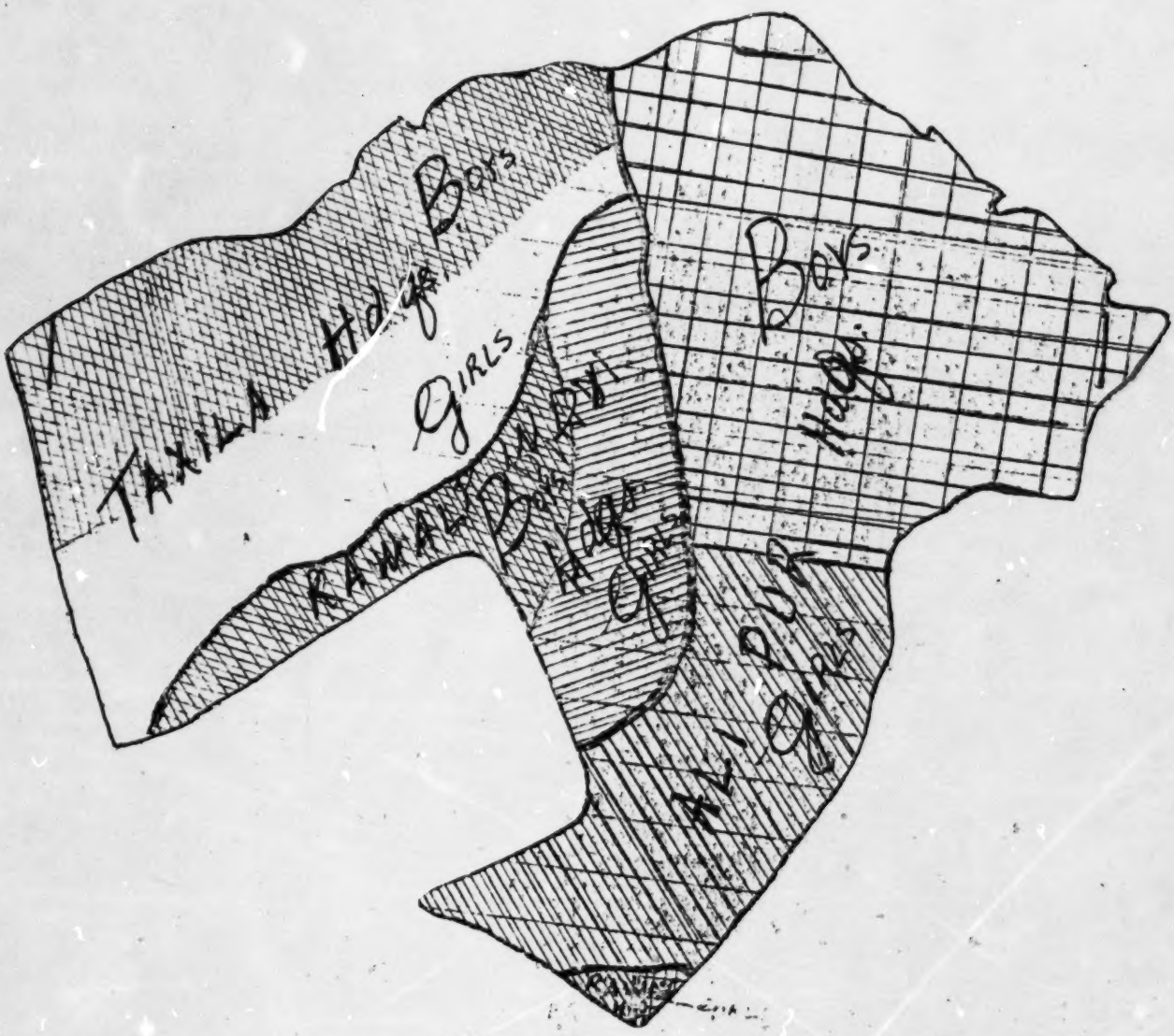


Figure 5. PARTICIPATION OF BOYS & GIRLS BY HEADQUARTER LEVEL

LEGEND

B=BOYS G=GIRLS

	Less than 10%
	10% - 15%
	16% - 25%
	26% - 35%
	36% - 45%

N E

PARTICIPATION OF BOYS & GIRLS IN THE
TOTAL FEDERAL TERRITORY

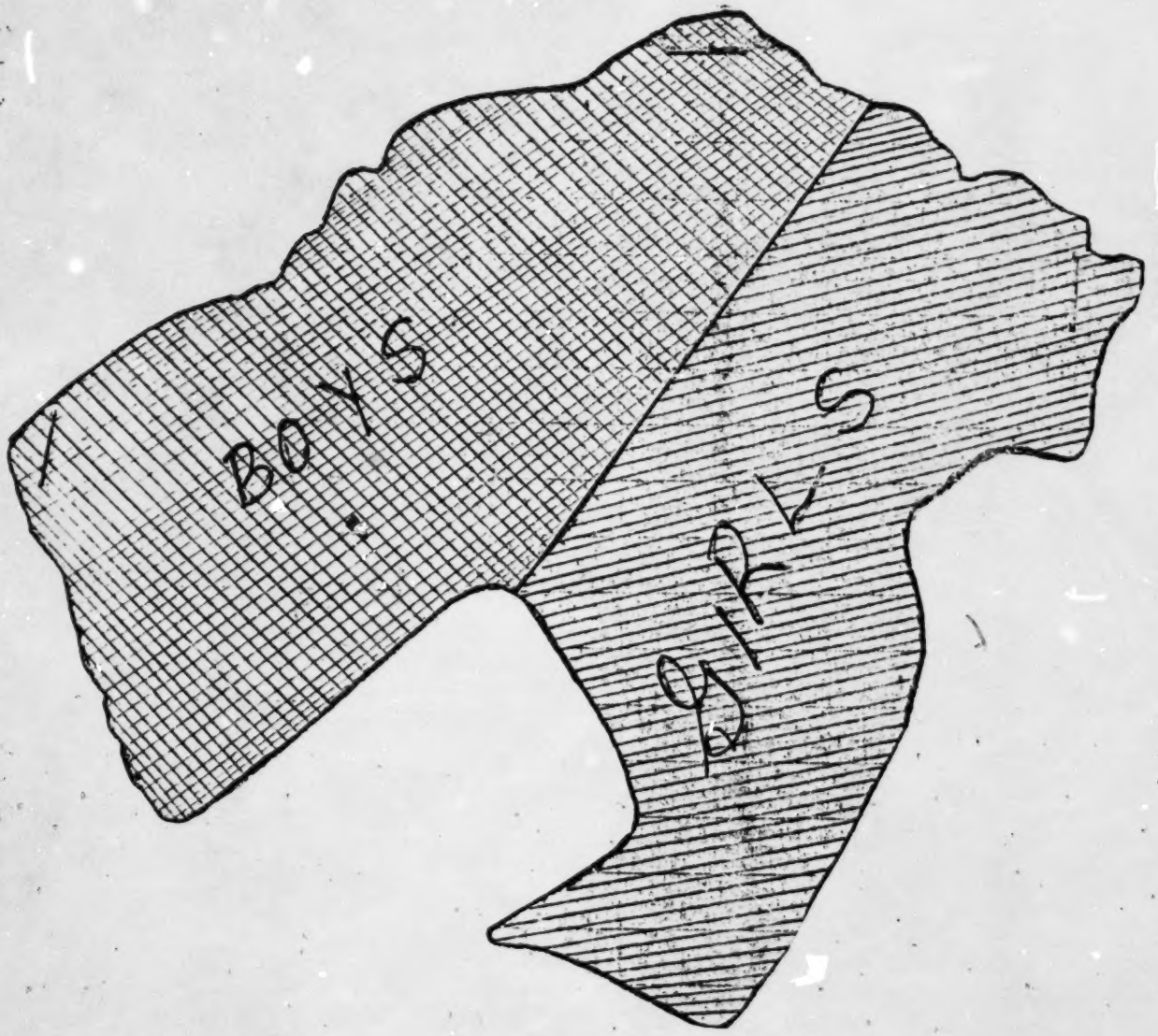
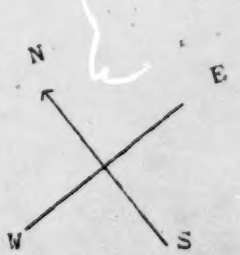


Figure 6. PARTICIPATION OF BOYS & GIRLS IN THE TOTAL FEDERAL TERRITORY

LEGEND

16% - 25%

36% - 45%



V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this school mapping study to determine the extent of pupil participation in the primary school of the Federal Capital Territory, a number of generalizations, conclusions and recommendations can be put forth.

Summary.

1. Census data, enrollment information, age-grade distribution charts, and maps are available for every area and jurisdiction in Pakistan. It is thus possible for every district in the country to complete a school mapping exercise to determine the levels of pupil participation in primary schools.

2. Determining the level of pupil participation in primary schools is the first step to be taken in achieving the universalization of primary education. It gives an accurate description of the present status and thus provides a measure of specifically what has to be done, to what extent and where in order to achieve this objective.

Conclusions.

1. A lack of schools, the inefficient operation of schools, and ineffective school organization patterns are denying educational opportunity to a large number of rural children in Pakistan.

2. Wide differences exist in educational opportunities available to rural boys as compared to girls. There are relatively many more schools available for boys.

3. Vast disparities exist in the pupil participation rates for urban as opposed to rural children. Participation of urban children is about twice as high as for rural children.

4. Within the rural areas, the children in suburban localities—those near large cities or living in or near large villages—have more opportunity for primary education than do those living in remote localities.

Recommendations.

1. All districts in Pakistan should execute a school mapping-pupil participation study such as this one. Such a study must serve as a benchmark for district-wide development of primary education.

2. Provincial Education Offices should encourage school mapping studies in every one of their constituent districts. As such studies are completed, they should be incorporated into a provincial map.

3. The mapping study herein should serve as a prototype for such studies to be completed in every district. Similar procedures will allow consolidation of offorts.

4. The school mapping-pupil participation study should serve as the basic instrument for long-range and short-range planning for educational development in every village, district and province, and for the whole of Pakistan.

APPENDIX A

AGE-GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN THE METROPOLITAN AND IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, 1976.

TABLE V. BOYS AGE-GRADE TABLE*

TABLE OF THE TOTAL NUMBERS FOR THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF THE FEDERAL TERRITORY, 1976.

	AGE IN YEARS									
CLASS	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
I	230	341	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	624
II		54	206	47	6	3	-	-	-	316
III			36	126	99	39	3	-	-	303
IV				7	84	74	69	21	-	255
V					8	44	45	53	8	158
VI								32	-	32
TOTAL	230	395	295	180	197	160	117	106	8	1688

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE (PER 1000) DISTRIBUTION OF BOY PUPILS IN GRADES BY AGE IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF THE FEDERAL TERRITORY, 1976.*

	AGE IN YEARS									
CLASS	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
I	136	202	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	369
II	-	32	122	28	4	2	-	-	-	187
III	-	-	21	75	59	23	2	-	-	180
IV	-	-	-	4	50	44	41	12	-	151
V	-	-	-	-	5	26	27	31	5	91
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
TOTAL	136	234	174	107	118	95	70	62	5	1000

* BASED ON PUPIL POPULATION IN A SAMPLE OF 16 VILLAGES.

TABLE VI. GIRLS AGE-GRADE TABLE*

TABLE OF THE TOTAL NUMBERS FOR THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF THE FEDERAL TERRITORY, 1976.

	AGE IN YEARS									
CLASSES	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
I	135	217	97	46	2	3	2	1	-	501
II	-	15	63	58	41	25	6	3	-	211
III	-	-	9	62	37	47	17	12	-	184
IV	-	-	-	7	31	20	19	25	6	108
V	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	43	10	67
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	135	232	169	173	111	100	53	86	16	1073

TABLE OF THE PERCENTAGE (PER 1000) DISTRIBUTION OF GIRLS PUPILS IN GRADES BY AGE IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF THE FEDERAL TERRITORY, 1976*.

CLASSES	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
I	126	202	90	43	2	3	2	1	-	
II		14	59	54	38	23	6	3	-	
III			8	58	34	44	16	11	-	
IV				6	29	19	18	23	6	
V						5	8	40	9	
VI								21	-	
TOTAL	126	216	157	161	103	94	50	80	15	1000

* BASED ON PUPIL POPULATION IN A SAMPLE OF 16 VILLAGES.

TABLE VII

BOYS AGE-GRADE TABLE FOR ISLAMABAD CITY*

AGE IN YEARS

CLASS	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+	TOTAL
I	967	163	11	6	6	6	-	-	1159
II		967	157	17	6	6	6	11	1170
III			799	129	129	28	17	11	1113
IV				709	163	163	26	34	1131
V					646	129	129	146	1050
TOTAL	967	1130	967	861	950	332	214	202	5623

GIRLS AGE-GRADE TABLE FOR ISLAMABAD CITY*

AGE IN YEARS

CLASS	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+	TOTAL
I	923	156	11	5	5	5	-	-	1105
II		923	150	16	5	5	5	11	1115
III			762	124	124	27	16	11	1064
IV				676	156	156	59	32	1079
V					617	124	124	140	1005
TOTAL	923	1079	923	821	907	317	204	194	5368

*BASED ON THE ENROLLMENT OF SAMPLE SCHOOL (GIRLS PRIMARY) FROM ISLAMABAD CITY.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE WORKSHEET FOR CALCULATING THE RATE OF PARTICIPATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT THE PRECINCT LEVEL.

SAMPLE WORKSHEET FOR CALCULATING THE RATE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION
(LOHI BHER PRECINCT, FED. TERRITORY)

BOYS AGE-GRADE TABLE FOR LOHI BHER PRECINCT*

	AGE IN YEARS									
LASSES	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & Above		TOTAL
	31	46	7	-	-	-	-			84
I		7	28	6	1	1	-			43
II			5	17	13	5	1			41
V				1	11	10	9	3		34
					1	5	6	7	1	21
I								4		4
OTAL	31	53	40	24	26	22	16	14	1	227

GIRLS AGE-GRADE TABLE FOR LOHI BHER PRECINCT*

LASSES	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & Above		TOTAL
	13	20	9	4						46
I		2	6	5	4	2	1			20
II			1	6	3	4	2	1		17
V				1	3	2	2	2	1	11
						1	1	4	1	7
OTAL	13	22	16	16	10	9	6	7	2	101

VILLAGES	N Census Pop. 1972	Total Schl Enrolment	i= n/45 No.at each age level. n=.46N	No.of 5 years Old	% Of 5 yrs	No.of 6 yrs Old	% of 6 yrs	No.of 7 yrs Old	% of 7 yrs	No.of 8 yrs Old	% of 8 yrs	No of 9 yrs Old	% of 9 yrs	No.of 10 yrs Old	% of 10 yrs	No of 11 yrs Old	% of 11 yrs	No of 12 + yrs Old	% of 12 yrs
1. Bhookar No Schl.	478																		
2. Boora-Bangial Boys Prim	659	91																	
3. Choocha No.Schl.	376																		
4. Lohi Bher	1,159																		
Boys Prim		136																	
Girls Prim		101																	
5. Pahg No.Schl	431																		
6. Panwal No. Schl	341																		
7. Rakh Lohi Bher No.Schl.	4																		
TOTAL LOHI BHER	3,448		123																
B		227	62	31	50%	53	86%	40	65%	24	39%	26	42%	22	35%	16	26%	15	25%
G		101	61	13	22	22	36	16	27	16	27	10	16	9	15	6	10	9	15
(1977 Pop.)	3,997																		

AVERAGE OF AGE GROUP IN SCHOOL

Boys 46%
Girls 21%

127

32

31

TABLE:IX THE RATE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN ISLAMABAD CITY AND FEDERAL TERRITORY

Place year sex	Census Pop.	No at each age level	No of 5 yrs Old	% of 5 yrs	No of 6 yrs Old	% of 6 yrs	No of 7 yrs Old	% of 7 yrs	No of 8 yrs Old	% of 8 yrs	No of 9 yrs Old	% of 9 yrs	No of 10 yr old	% of 10 yrs	No of 11 yrs Old	% of 11 yrs	No of 12 + yrs Old	% of 12+ yrs	AVERAGE AGE-GROUP IN SCHOOL
IBD City																			
1972	77,318	2749																	
BOYS		1375	967	70	1130	82	967	70	860	63	950	69	332	24	214	16	202	15	51%
GIRLS		1374	923	67	1079	79	923	67	821	60	907	66	317	23	204	15	193	14	49%
1977	89,633																		
FED. TERR.																			
1972	168,483	7320																	
BOYS		3660	1415	39	2360	64	1808	49	1115	30	1216	33	975	27	726	20	675	18	35%
GIRLS		3660	485	13	835	23	616	17	623	17	389	11	375	10	188	5	348	10	13%
1977	236,725																		
IBD City + FED. TERR																			
1972	245,801	10,069																	
BOYS		5035	2382	47	3490	69	2775	55	1975	39	2166	43	1307	26	914	19	877	17	39%
GIRLS		5034	1408	28	1914	38	1539	31	1444	29	1296	26	692	14	392	8	541	11	23%
1977	326,358																		

-28-